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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China
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Communist Influence in Hulin

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1. The Soviet political and economic advisor residing in Hulin (133-37, 45-59) is A. U. Boris (? Borisov), a member of the Far East Bureau at Khabarovsk (135-09, 48-31).
2. Chinese Communist CHOU Chia-ch'ang (周家常), 42, is the mayor of Hulin. CHOU is a native of Chihfeng (119-00, 42-18), Jehol, and is a graduate of a Communist university.
3. The political power held by the Chinese Communists in Hulin is almost nil. Hulin is being controlled not only by Boris, but also by Soviet residents who hold no political office. The Chinese residents feel that Hulin is a Soviet territory, since all policies are made and carried out by the Soviets.
4. There has been no land distribution policy initiated by the Chinese Communists in Hulin and personal wealth has been retained by the owners. Hulin has been strangely untouched by any confiscation programs, and the Chinese in Hulin attribute this to the fact that there are many Soviets living in the city and because more are coming to the city all the time.
5. A Chinese Communist Administration has been established to enforce law and order and to enact regulations but the Chinese officials in positions of authority are powerless. They are puppets to the pressure brought to them by the Soviet residents of Hulin. The Hulin Chinese evade all regulations and restrictions by appealing to local Soviets who intervene in their behalf to the Chinese officials. This has destroyed the Chinese Communist administration because the people realize that the authorities cannot move without the sanction of the Soviets. Consequently, the Hulin Chinese feel only contempt for the Chinese Communists, while a sense of friendliness prevails for the local Soviet residents. This feeling of friendliness on the part of the Chinese, however, is promoted primarily by fear and respect rather than by a feeling of comradeship.
6. Two examples of the Soviet influence in Hulin are the following:
 - (a) In early October 1947 the Public Peace Bureau attempted to conduct a "clean-up" of Hulin. Orders were issued to all householders to clean their homes, offices and grounds. The sanitation orders were to be

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supervised by the pao (保) and chia (甲) leaders who were to conduct an inspection of all residents. The people of Hsilin were reluctant to comply with the sanitation measures and only two or three out of every ten homes were actually cleaned. On inspection day, however, those persons whose homes had not been cleaned secured assistance from Soviet residents in negotiating with the inspectors and received certificates of cleanliness.

- (b) After a robbery which was committed 2 October 1947 the culprit was arrested and detained by the Chinese Communist Public Peace Bureau. The culprit's family requested a Soviet friend, who held no political office, to act for his release. The Soviet negotiated with the Public Peace Bureau and obtained the culprit's release that same day; in addition, the culprit received a certification of his innocence from the Bureau.

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